

CO53-003-e

Interactions between brain-injured participants in a rehabilitation-based group meal preparation activityL. Bourdais^{a,*}, F. Poncet^a, B. Swaine^a, P. Pradat-Diehl^b, G. Le Dorze^a^a Centre de Recherche Interdisciplinaire de Réadaptation du Montréal métropolitain, 2275, avenue Laurier est, H2H 2N8 Montréal, Canada^b Service de Médecine Physique et Réadaptation, Hôpital de la Salpêtrière

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Introduction.— Group therapy is considered beneficial for language recovery in aphasia. Few studies have examined the changes that occur in such groups in terms of interactions. However, the study of interactions occurring in a group setting may be conducive to understanding the effects of therapy on language.

Aims.— Describe the interactions of an aphasic patient in a rehabilitation-based group meal preparation activity. This group activity involved 4 adults with brain injury and 2 therapists. The group meal preparation activity took place once a week for 7 weeks and was included in a broader rehabilitation program.

Method.— Each session was videotaped. We conducted qualitative and conversational analyses on the interactions initiated by an aphasic subject. We compared the data from three sessions: at the beginning (T1), middle (T2) and end (T3). Interactions initiated by the participant were identified to create units of analysis. Verbal and nonverbal communication of the interactants was explored with respect to communication type (transactional, personal, and non-directed), speech acts, turn-taking and relationship signals (gesture, proximity, and gaze).

Results.— Over the three sessions, interactions initiated by the aphasic participant were primarily transactional, were related to the ongoing activity and involved therapists. Over time, the participant initiated interaction more frequently and these involved longer turns. Speech acts evolved over time, from assertions or exclamations initially to more questions at the end. The participant initiated more interactions verbally over time.

Discussion.— The meal preparation group activity offered communication opportunities in a motivating, pleasurable context without emphasis placed on the use of language, thus promoting natural contextualized communication. This may be an optimal situation for understanding of the impact of aphasia therapy.

Conclusion.— Preliminary results indicate that the participant improved her communication skills. These results support the idea of benefits associated with contextualized group therapy focused on activity.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2013.07.674>

CO53-004-e

Survey knowledge of stroke and speech therapy rehabilitationM. Vandenbussche^a, M. Robert^a, E. Unadreo^b, P. Gatignol^{a,*}^a Groupe hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière, pôle de chirurgie neurosensorielle, 47/83, boulevard de l'hôpital, 75013 Paris^b Équipe de recherche Unadreo

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E-mail address: marine.vandenbussche@gmail.com**Keywords:** Stroke; Rehabilitation; Speech therapy; National survey

Introduction.— Stroke program, implemented in 2010 through 2014, raises issues of stroke but when exactly is knowledge of the French population about stroke and its sequelae?

Patients and methods.— After writing a questionnaire targeting the warning signs, the mechanisms involved in stroke, risk factors and consequences such as aphasia and its management, we submitted 300 unselected people based on gender, age, education and place of living within the national population.

Results.— Two hundred and eighty questionnaires were used for this study. Approximations and confusion remain about stroke in the minds of the people from all the sources of information remain unclear and intervention in speech therapy support post-stroke is still unknown.

Sudden difficulty in speaking ($P = 0.04$), decreased vision ($P = 0.04$) and facial palsy ($P = 0.03$) significantly appear at the top of the warning signs and, depending on the variable “age”. However, the weakness of half the body, headache and knowledge of the emergency call number (15) are not known regardless of age, gender and level of life. In addition, speech therapy stroke appears too little given the prescribed number of strokes and speech therapy monitoring of stroke patients not optimal.

Conclusion.— This study highlights the misunderstandings of the French in stroke and imperfections of speech therapy. It must be part of a broader media and more effective stroke and its consequences in society.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2013.07.675>

CO53-005-e

Facilitate communication to facilitate social participation: Example of a dyade with one member has aphasiaE. Valla^{*}, C. Croteau, P. Léopold, M.L. Rochon, G. Le Dorze, H. Lefebvre

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Keywords: Aphasia; Communication; Conversational intervention; Quantitative measures

Aim.— Aphasia causes difficulties in social participation. Relatives of people with aphasia mention that to know how to communicate with their partner is one of their most important needs [1]. There is a growing interest in aphasiology concerning interventions focused on communication between the person with aphasia and his/her main conversation partner. Studies that aim to verify the efficacy of conversational intervention report interesting results, but they are often descriptive or qualitative. The aim of the present study is to verify quantitatively the efficacy of a conversational intervention.

Material and method.— An AB-A design was used. Four baseline measures, measures at each intervention session, three measures post-treatment and three measures three months post-intervention will be performed. Conversations (recorded on videos) about plans for the next week-end were analysed. Also, two videos per intervention where the couple had to discuss and propose a common solution to a problem have been analysed with a professional program called Studio-code 10.5. The dyad is composed of a 61 years old man with a mixed moderate to severe aphasia and his 59 years old brother.

The intervention is inspired by Supporting Partners of People with Aphasia in Relationships & Conversation [2]. The specific aims for the dyad is to improve the efficacy of writing to communicate.

Results.— Results for the pre-therapy sessions are available. They indicate that there is a poor use of writing. Writing is efficient 7/14 times so at 50% and the person with aphasia often initiates writing without making it helpful for his partner.

Discussion.— Other quantitative and qualitative analyses will be performed in order to measure the efficacy of intervention. Analyses with Studiocode are interesting for conversation.

References

[1] Johansson M, Carlsson M, Östberg P, Sonnander K. Communication changes and SLP services according to significant others of persons with aphasia. *Aphasiology* 2012;26(8):1005–28.